

The Weekly Louisianian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1879.

NUMBER 9.

THE RE-OPENING
—OF THE—
ADAMS HOUSE,
—BY—
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June 6, 1874.

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Is now complete and exhibited, and re-
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Something appropriate for a present to
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Pieces, at such prices as to
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To see the TOYS at the PALAIS ROYAL
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Has been made on the second floor for
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As the limited room on the first floor did
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BOYS VELOCIPEDES begin at \$3.50
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I have made simple preparation for all
those who may favor me with a call to be
PROPERLY AND POLITELY SERVED.
All goods will be delivered free of charge.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Grant the Coming Man.

**Southern Republicans Re-
turning to the Field.**

**Contest Over the New York
Customhouse Ended.**

**Exodus of Colored People
from the South.**

**Senator Edmunds' Resolu-
tions.**

Two or three important meetings—important on account of the distinguished persons attending them, as well as the subject matter discussed—have recently been held in this city, and in New York, but as the injunction of secrecy was in each case rigidly imposed the proceedings have not, thus far, been given to the public. Enough however, has leaked out to enable us to determine with accuracy the character, scope, and object of these meetings, or consultation as they are called. It has been ascertained that at least three-fourths of the gentlemen in attendance are original Grant men—the other fourth being of the class who drifted into the Greeley camp in '72, or who in the latter part of his administration, joined the opposition because, as they say, Grant turned his back upon the principles of the Republican party in that he refused to furnish protection to the Republicans at the South. Entire harmony prevailed, and at the last meeting it was decided by a unanimous vote that Grant is the most available candidate for the presidency in 1880. Accompanying this action on the part of the meetings referred to, comes the report that the associations of bankers and brokers have given assurance that they will contribute one million dollars to the campaign fund, should such a sum be deemed necessary, to secure the election of Grant in 1880.

These are significant facts, but not more significant than the change of sentiment now glaringly apparent among prominent Southern Republicans, many of whom, three years ago, not only opposed the re-nomination of Grant, but the bolder ones, at least, would have gone to almost any extent to defeat him even after his nomination. But the gentle hand of time seems to have wiped away their tears. They are, one by one, returning to the fold of the stalwarts and will again march to battle under the banner of "the man on horseback." There is no denying the fact that Grant is the coming man, and unless some extraordinary event occurs, which cannot at this time be foreseen, he will, it is believed, receive the Republican nomination on the second ballot. Much depends, however, upon his remaining out of the country for at least one year longer thus avoiding the complications into which he is likely to find himself involved should he return at an earlier date. He is now claimed as the infallible exponent of the views of all sorts of people upon all sorts of subjects. Those who see in the solid South a menace to our free institutions, the disfranchisement of the colored citizens, the ultimate payment of Southern war claims, turn with outstretched arms to the man whose indomitable courage and iron will gave victory to the Union arms. The capitalist who, with fear and trembling, witnesses the accessions constantly being made to the ranks of the socialist and communistic

orders, feels that his vast interests—bonds, stocks, etc.—can only be safe and secure under a strong hand. These are some of the classes—the interests—the factors that constitute the Grant movement. The contest between Hon. Roscoe Conkling and the President, touching the removal of the New York Customhouse officials has at last closed, the President carrying off the laurels, such as they are. There is but one man whose political fortunes will be advanced by the result of this contest—U. S. Grant; for it is well known that he is about the only man outside of the State of New York who will have a ghost of a chance to carry that State in 1880.

Information has been received here, from various portions of the South, that the violence, oppression, and want, under which the colored people of these sections have so long and vainly groined, are at the point of expressing themselves in a general exodus by these miserable people to Kansas and other friendly Western States.

Love of locality, early associations, and the sacred friendships of youth, so strong in the breasts of the colored people as to tie them to the spot which has long since fallen beneath the dignity of "home," are giving way before the invincible forces—hunger and oppression. Two parishes in Louisiana, three counties in Mississippi, it is said, are being rapidly depopulated and still the movement goes on. Planters, alarmed at the consequences of losing the only productive element in their communities, in order to stop the movement are profuse in their offers of protection, but the day of empty promises—promises made to the ear but violated to the hope—is passing away and something more than fair words is demanded by the situation. This exodus, it should be observed, is taking place outside of, and in no sense connected with, what is called the Windom resolutions; and is, as I had occasion to point out in a former letter, due to the presence of certain conditions upon which the migrations of people, in all ages of the world, have turned. Possibly, after all that has been said and written upon this subject, the most feasible and practicable solution of the Southern problem is to be found in the voluntary change of habitation now going on.

I am informed that a movement is on foot, in some of the Eastern States, to raise a sum of money by voluntary contributions to assist the more worthy of our people who desire to emigrate to the Western States. But let no one be deceived by this rumor, for it is barely possible after all that not a single dollar will be raised, and that every man who succeeds in reaching the Western States must depend upon his own resources—paying his own way.

The Edmunds resolutions, reaffirming the validity of the recent amendments to the Constitution have excited considerable comment in the newspapers as well as lively and interesting discussions on the floor of the Senate. The Democratic Senatorial caucus presented, through Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a series of resolutions as a substitute for those offered by Mr. Edmunds, the prominent features of which are a re-assertion of State rights in the old Calhoun style with slight modifications. After a debate of nearly two days Mr. Edmunds succeeded in adopting his resolutions. And now, Mr. Editor, since so much time, thought and labor has been expended upon these resolutions it may not be improper to inquire into their utility. Many of our people were, and are, under the impression that their adoption would in some sort—but

none could explain how—inure to their benefit, but surely no one who has carefully read the resolutions, or the debates predicated upon them will for a moment insist that they are more or less than a declaration upon the part of the dominant party in the Senate, and the finding thus had may, after the fourth day of March, when the Senate becomes Democratic, be reversed. The late amendments to the constitution, we insist, are part and parcel of the constitution, and as such must be respected and regarded. Attempts upon our part to re-affirm, or in any sense re-open the question by agitation of them, can only serve to excite misapprehension and doubt in the public mind as to their validity. How long are we to be made the fulcrum upon which political parties are to be lifted or retained in power?

The Teller committee have at last completed their peregrinations through the South in search of information touching the character and conduct of the election, recently held in some of the Southern States, and to account as far as possible for the disappearance of hundreds of thousands of votes heretofore given to the Republican party; but as they have not yet submitted their report, I refrain from discussing the question at issue.

These and other matters I promise your many readers will receive attention in the next letter from
VINCE.

SOMETHING IN IT.

The *Progressive American* has an article on Blaine's resolution which pursues a line of argument, which, it is true, is very singular, but, then, after all, there may be something in it. The gist of the argument is as follows:

"In the speech of the Senator, upon which he based his call for a committee of investigation, he reaches a conclusion through a system of reasoning, the soundness of which we are unable to understand, unless he means to confess the rottenness of the Republican party. He says the colored people are entitled to thirty-five Representatives in Congress, or in other words those districts would not exist but for the colored voters, and inasmuch as not a single colored Representative was elected in November, it is prima facie evidence that they were bulldozed by Democratic manipulators. This may be true, but if it is true under Democratic State Governments why was it not true under Republican State Governments?"

In South Carolina, there are 220,000 more colored than white people, yet while the State was for several successive years, entirely Republican, not a single United States Senator was ever sent to Congress from there, while a full delegation of white Republicans was always sent. Were colored voters bulldozed then? Mr. Blaine did not say so then. In Louisiana, there are about 370,000 white people and about 375,000 colored, yet the white Republicans have managed to fill a large majority of the offices at home and all of them abroad, and but one United States Senator was elected there, and he was refused his seat on the grounds that his election was a fraud, though he was clearly the choice of the Legislature at two sittings, and on as many separate votes.

Has there been bulldozing in that State under Republican rule, regularly during the past ten or more years? In Mississippi, there are over 100,000 more colored than white people, yet but two colored Senators have been elected from there. In North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and several other States some of which were Republican till long after the war, the colored voters bear about the same relation to the white voters that the Republicans in the State of New York bear to the Democrats, yet they never had a Representative while the majority of New York's Representatives are Republicans. If Mr. Blaine's argument is true then how can this discrepancy be explained except on the grounds of bulldozing by Republicans? The editor of the *American* will,

by examining the files of the *LOUISIANIAN* for the last few years, find a complete and, we hope, satisfactory answer to this question, as we have, time and again, at great length, explained the very condition of things that now excites his curiosity. This, we have done in the face of denunciation and misrepresentation such as but few individuals have had to encounter. In the face of these obstacles we have steadily persisted in demanding for colored men such recognition by their party as their degree of intelligence and numerical importance entitled them to, and predicted the evils that would come if the request should not be granted. The advice was not heeded, and the evils we foresaw and predicted came in a flood. It is true we never used the expressive word "bulldozing" in connection with the doings to which we allude, but it would be a very appropriate name for some of the operations on the part of certain Republican party leaders to keep colored men from aspiring to any position higher than that of policeman or janitor.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

A number of gentlemen met at 1512 L street last Wednesday evening to consider the propriety of holding a National Conference at some Southern centre at an early day, to discuss and lay before the American people the present status of the colored race. Among those present were Gov. Pinchback, Hon. J. R. Lynch, Rev. J. C. Embury, Prof. Greener, J. W. Cromwell, Dr. Purvis, Jas. B. Devaux, Dr. Augusta, John T. Johnson, F. G. Barbadoes, Sohn A. Gray, Col. Perry Carson, R. D. Beckley, and H. J. Cryer. Letters from Senator Bruce, Isaac Myers and Rev. Fields Cook were read expressive of regrets at being unable to attend. Governor Pinchback was called to the chair, and Jerome A. Johnson selected secretary.

The chair stated the object of the meeting and invited gentlemen present to give their views as to whether it would be better to inaugurate a convention or conference. He favored the latter and elaborately gave his reasons therefor. Extended remarks favoring a conference were made by Messrs. Lynch, Greener, Cromwell, Devaux and Embury, and those favorable to a convention by Dr. Purvis and Mr. Beckley, after which the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Embury and unanimously adopted:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that we should hold a National Conference, to consider the present condition and future prosperity of the colored people in the South and decide upon some course of conduct that will best promote their welfare. That such conference be called by extending invitations to such gentlemen as would be willing to attend, from all the States of the Union."

Messrs. Lynch, Embury and Cromwell were appointed a committee to submit a suitable plan to be followed in getting up the proposed conference, and also a draft for an invitation and call. After which the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening, the 10th inst., to meet at 1512 L street, at which time the committee will submit their report.

J. A. J.

—People's Advocate.

We have learned more from the perusal of the *LOUISIANIAN* concerning the true state of affairs among our people down South than from any other source, and we wish it a more extended circulation among the colored people of this section. If you want a real live paper, send \$2 to the *LOUISIANIAN*, New Orleans, La.—Standard Bearer.

Thanks, good Standard. We hope to make the *LOUISIANIAN* so newsworthy of doings about our people in the South that no colored man can afford to do without it.

OREN JACKSON'S Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

THE CONFERENCE QUESTION.

From several ably written articles in our exchanges both editorial and communications, we are impressed with the thought that something practical is certainly desired on the part of the earnest and intelligent authors of them. The *WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN* thinks the Nashville *Pilot* has misunderstood the objects for which the conference is desired, and that the Virginia *Star* has thrown sufficient light upon the subject to dispel the darkness, and that the same light should have been seen in the columns of that paper. We confess we did not see it nor are we absolutely certain that we now see it in the light that our able ex-changes does. It was natural for us to understand that a purely political meeting was desired, at least by the *LOUISIANIAN*, inasmuch as it was known to us to be a distinguished, and to some extent, a successful politician. We thought, looking at it from that standpoint, the political oppressions and sufferings of the colored citizens of the South were to be considered, and a remedy sought for and recommended to the masses. Originating from the source it did, we certainly felt safe in following the line of reasoning that led us to that conclusion. Consequently we could see no good result likely to follow such earnest and honest work. But if it is desirable to hold a conference any where within the limits of the United States, and subordinate the political interest to the educational, industrial, moral and religious, and good and true men will attend, irrespective of race, color or religion, we are for it. If it is desired that it shall be a conference wholly of colored citizens for the objects just specified, we will attend if we can to hear what will be said and see our best and most worthy men.—*Weekly Pilot*.

Sofar, we have got our friend of the *Pilot* right. We feel satisfied, from his expressions, that he need only be assured that the material interest of the race mainly, and not politics, is sought, when he will heartily cooperate in making the conference a success. We are in the second stage of our existence, as freemen, friend of the *Pilot*. We clearly see our disadvantages in the past, and, with the aid of Providence, we propose to bridge over them. There is virtually no party for us in the South to-day, except it be the party of self-interest based on a wise policy. So aid us in this good work and have no misgiving that you will be annoyed to death with politics at the conference when and wherever it may meet.

A CONVENTION OR CONFERENCE?

Our leading men are calling for a Conference. We have read the "motion" and "seconds," etc., but have seen no special reason assigned no particular time or place mentioned. We are willing to take part in any movement if good will result. Will some one of the called enlighten us? Why? How? Where? When?—Conservator.

If everybody be willing, and everybody seems to be, then, why delay? Let the Conference be called and convened this very year that the coming years may see the good resulting from it.

But how shall it be called? And who shall call it? The *People's Advocate* and the *Louisianian* claim to be the inaugurators of the agitation of the question of calling a convention or conference; now let them take care of the calling, and by all means let the call be made.—Virginia Star.

We refer both of our contemporaries to the excerpt from the *People's Advocate* in another column. Now, friends, let us all to the work, when the call will be duly made, of making the proposed Conference a thorough success. Earnest duties are imposed on us, by virtue of the journals we direct as the vehicles of public sentiment in promoting and perpetuating the welfare of our people. Let us keep this matter prominently before our leading men, so that when the Conference does meet, each will be there with some matured suggestion.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 Camp Street."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Hayes—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.

Fliss—opposite Postoffice.

Staib—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

Ed. Butler, Plaquemine.
Frank W. Lugin, St. Mary.
Chas. A. Boudreau, Iberville.
Geo. Washington, Assumption.
D. C. Hill, Ouachita.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
Charles T. Graham, Ohio.
S. W. Smith, Michigan.

"I don't want the naval office." Did the fox get the grapes?

Ohio men are mighty stubborn. At least our pilgrims in Washington think so.

CHETWAY is King of the Zoo. For particulars, inquire of the English war office.

STRANGE that a Countess though she be, yet a Beau sent her (Bozenta) on the stage!

THE Indians are to be admitted to citizenship after they have been pretty much all massacred.

JENKINS is forbidden to have his bull-dog fight. Quite right. But are the cock-pits closed?

A preventive of Windom resolutions—Just and humane policy in the treatment of the productive class.

WASHINGTON hath charms to soothe the savage breast, But Hayes hath offices to reward Ohio's best.

A Mardi-Gras Observation—Let us eat, drink and be merry to-day, for to-morrow Yellow Jack, may rule the roost.

As if she thought the warlike Viceroy of India had become effeminate, Lady Lytton has given him a male heir.

HERE'S to our nation (?)—effectively grand to protect her citizens abroad; contemptibly worthless to prevent the murdering of them at home.

A close corporation, like a room surcharged with noxious gas, is very unhealthy. Our State Central Committee don't seem to know this.

THE hands of thirty thousand men are striking at Liverpool for bread. Fierce, gaunt hunger need to have many hands to strike any sort of effective blow.

A regular exodus of Louisiana politicians to Washington has taken place. Mr. President will wish he had left us a State government to keep our "stalwarts" at home.

EX-OFFICIALS, who, in other days repelled applicants for place and are now unsuccessfully asking for situations in the Mint, are being justly paid back in their own coin.

TILDEN and political virtue by the grace of a Potter's clay forever! Now, William, Pelton the old man the virtue of ignorance of any crookedness in general, and a saint he'll be.

PASSING by the Customhouse the other day, we heard from the third story of that massive pile a clear, ringing cry of "Charge, Chester, charge. Uncle Sam can pay it all." Very queer noise that.

We learn by the dispatches of the 11th, from Washington, that the month of May and Nashville have been selected as the time and place for holding the proposed conference of leading colored men to consider the status of our people. The LOUISIANIAN feels measurably happy at the result so far.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This measure, forced by the Legislature of a minority elected at the point of the shot-gun, will soon be on us. We fear it will bring no good to the State; to the contrary, turmoil and possibly financial disgrace. The same potent power which captured the present Legislature will, in all probability, carry the convention. The question with the Republicans should not therefore be how can they carry the State, but how can they aid in securing liberal men of all political shades who will neutralize the vicious purposes of the bourgeois who may be returned; and also how to utilize the planting interest in the parishes to extort from it protection for our voters. It is useless to discuss the ability of the party to carry the State, with the whole machinery in the hands of the opposition; nor is it worth the while to say you must elect Republicans everywhere, or to suffer the fight to go by default. We believe there are thousands of staunch Democrats in this State who, as such, are nevertheless opposed to reactionary measures in their party. This class will be severely shunned by the bourgeois as delegates to the convention. We can meet this element on the common ground that the quiet, prosperity and the harmony of races in Louisiana are the first requisites of her fundamental law; with this understanding, send members of it and as many of our ablest Republicans to help form a constitution that will not reverse the dial of time. By this means we can secure a strong representation, if not a majority of liberal-minded men in the convention. In the second place, if bull-dozing is attempted, to call on the planters for its prompt suppression; in failure to do so, to encourage with every legitimate means the laborers to leave for Kansas and other Western States where many are already going. The villainous spirit of bloody intolerance must be taught that if our rights cannot be willingly and peacefully conceded, they must be had at the expense of the productive interest of the State. The adage, "that is an ill wind that blows nobody good," if we act wisely, may prove signally true in this convention business.

We of New Orleans are, without comparison, the jolliest and best natured people in the country. Our fun we will have, even if we get to be Italian lazzaroni. Good crops and bad crops, epidemics and healthy seasons count all the same with us when the annual day for our grand buffonery of Mardi Gras returns. But while it is well that our bodies, weakened by the miasmatic heats of summer and the mind over pressed with the cares of business rush, should annually employ an escape valve in the festivities of Mardi Gras, there will come occasions when it would be unbecoming to indulge in our yearly fun. Such is the case this year. A wasting pestilence last summer sent thousands of our citizens to premature graves. Our domestic means, on our own information to the philanthropic of other places, were inadequate to fight the remorseless monster. Though money and aid flowed in upon us with a liberality unparalleled in similar afflictions, thousands of persons of moderate means have been ruined almost to beggary. The effects of this last dread visitation are still severely felt and seen in the lagging business of the city at a time when our commerce is generally at its height. And yet for all this, Mardi Gras is to be celebrated. We are about to get supreme contempt as a silly people, or a tender pity as madmen who know no better.

If the tendency of ingratitude inflicted by a party manager is to lead its victims to the attainment of that jewel of christian virtues, forgiveness, then let the worthy army of "outs" pilgrim to Washington and there pray for the return to its haunt of the official soul of him who was late collector. Some have already gone.

Crew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

DISGRACING THE STATE.

Hardly a week passes which does not witness a large arrival of prisoners from the country parishes charged with violation of Federal laws in the late election. Many of them, we regret to say, are persons of high respectability in their respective communities; so much the worse. They come and are confronted at every turn, on the streets and about the halls of the Federal law offices with victims who charge them with all manner of political crimes. Instead of embracing the opportunity to urge on a vigorous trial that such of the prisoners, if any, who may be guilty, may be brought to condign punishment, thereby vindicating the good name of the State, one of the daily papers of the city is constantly surcharged with foaming indignation by parading the accused to the world as innocent as the one thousand female martyrs whose bones repose within the Cathedral at Cologne. Were the State still under Republican rule, there might be some justifiable excuse for a partisan appeal in behalf of criminals. But the North is no longer in a humor to believe that Democrats here are imposed on by the Federal Government. The surrender of the State to Gov. Nicholls completed the reconciliation which was demanded by the liberal sentiment of that section. The fairness of mankind at large will never believe that Mr. Hayes' administration is persecuting Louisianians because they are Democrats. All bosh and nonsense! To what purpose, then, is this silly frothing about infraction of the individual liberties of the citizen? Clearly to unite the Democracy and to lash all recalcitrants into line. Let the Democracy be united; their party interest demands it. We, however, seriously object to the infamous advertisement of the State as a means to this end. This white-washing, in advance, of parties charged with political murder and other crimes; this frantic effort to canonize them when appearances are strongly against them, this is the briar-rose monster standing on the border of our State with outstretched arms warning off both capital and immigration. This is the impolitic course that is distancing Louisiana and the South generally among the States of this Union, in the rapid race for material development.

The Administration is said to be in high glee at its victory over Senator Conkling. We are at a loss to see where the self-gratulation comes in; for Mr. Conkling has had the resources of only an individual man to oppose to the unbounded patronage of the Government. Yet with his slender means he last year unhorsed his gigantic opponent by sheer force of his great abilities and spotless reputation as a party leader. This whole fight, however, is very unfortunate and has lasted just a trifle too long. It cannot be carried on longer without serious consequence outside of the parties directly involved. The Republicans must bear in mind they have no negro vote to fall back on as a reserve to win the day in the next presidential contest. We of the South will be, at the best, only well-wishers. Hence the necessity for absolute harmony among party magnates, as well as in the ranks. The Administration and Senator Conkling have each had their day of glory (?) in this squabble over the offices of a single city. It seems to us simple observers, from this distance, that a lasting treaty of peace should forthwith be signed.

The "black plague," the most destructive of scourges, is devastating Eastern Europe. The constant and rapid means of inter-communication between all portions of the civilized world renders it possible, if not probable, that the dread monster may visit our shores. Should such a calamity occur, New Orleans might be the greatest sufferer. What is our city government doing? The accumulated filth of years in the gutters is calling loudly for removal, or it will invite an epidemic of yellow fever or the plague. The mournful experience of '78 should be an enduring lesson.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Editor: Inasmuch as the head of the party has taken no action regarding the course to be pursued in the coming election for delegates to the constitutional convention, every one interested in the issue, should make himself heard.

The matter of holding a constitutional convention concerns the colored men as vitally as it does any other class of the community whose rights or interests may be affected by an alteration of the organic law; and the indifference which manifests itself through the inactivity of our political chiefs is indeed almost unaccountable. If our leaders feel some delicacy in addressing the people upon the doubt they may entertain of their authority, there is no reason why they should not lend them the benefit of their friendly counsel. Whatever the people may think about the point of party jurisdiction, they could not be so bigoted in that opinion as to frown down any good advice offered them by their elders in the knowledge of public affairs. We should think it were a serviceable act, for which thanks would be returned.

Inactivity in the chiefs has caused a like dullness in the rank and file, and let it continue a little longer, then the matter of a constitutional convention will have run out of consideration.

The difficulties which crowd the path of Republicans in this State are numerous and formidable; but if we only remember how much more our enemies can multiply them, we may be spurred to renewed energies, and instead of desponding prepare at once for duty, and leave no stone unturned for the success of our cause.

The Democrats are very active, and possess all the advantages of power; they are unscrupulous, dishonest and violent, and whatever villainy is required of them for the consummation of their aims will be performed with the utmost vigor and shamelessness.

The history of the past shows that unless some extraordinary means are used, or some substantial reinforcements come to the assistance of Republicans, fraud will hold its own, and the boon of franchise made once more the victim of the most sickening mockery.

The situation being such and the Republicans themselves having no prospect of a free and fair expression at the ballot box, it will be proper to inquire, whether, considering the exceptional character of the question at issue, they would not be justified in taking such action as would qualify them for effective competition.

There has been much hesitancy heretofore on the part of Republicans concerning that course, on account of a misconception of principle. We have always failed to perceive any departure from principle in the honest exercise of wisdom while we ever recognized the propriety of yielding to the inevitable.

It is self-evident that we are not in a state to curb the laws of necessity to the feeble imaginings of our pretensions; and however rational these pretensions may be, they are bound to suffer the conditions and influences of uncontrollable circumstances.

The first duty of Republicans is to secure the election of delegates to that constitutional convention who will see to it that no curtailment of their rights is effected by the bourgeois Democracy.

Those who championed the scheme of a constitutional convention did so more to better their chances of permanent ascendancy than to afford any substantial relief to the State. We may well fear an attempt on the part of the professionals to silence in a legal manner a large portion of our vote.

We have to face the crisis and yet we cannot do so successfully without a helping hand.

The plan of local co-operation may be characterized as experiment, but it cannot be worse than unavailing inactivity; and should it be successful this time it will be full of promise for the future. This occasion is just as good as any to give a practical evidence of our reliability, and to test the sincerity of those who, some time back, expressed so much solicitude for our welfare and prosperity. Let us unite upon "essentials" for the present and remit the settlement of "non-essentials" to the care of time and progress.

Let the people of the various sections of the State organize upon that principle, and our hope is, that they may save their rights from annihilation, and thus lay the foundation for brighter days. En avant!

Very respectfully,

R. L. DESDUNES.

The State Central Committee met on Wednesday and appointed a sub-committee for the management of the pending campaign. In consequence of the exclusion of outsiders, many young gentlemen of ability and influence are fearfully sore, and they have criticised the action of the Committee in unmeasured terms. Such a manifestation is wrong and uncalled for. If the Committee, for the better discharge of their duties, see fit to act as above, and to do other things of which outsiders may not approve they may be criticised in a dignified way that would be far more effective than by the use of more forcible expressions. It is our humble opinion that the Committee might have on its sub-committee a gentleman who, for his varied and intelligent experience in the councils of the party, is second to none. This was not done. Though a great mistake, we will not call the Committee any names for it; they will see it, and feel it in due time. Meanwhile, we wish them abundant success in their tilt against the Democracy. So, young men rein in your fiery steeds.

We understand that Hon. Henry Demas is a candidate for the constitutional convention in his district. We are glad to note his candidacy, for now, of all times fearless and staunch, advocates of our people's interest are needed in the coming assemblage, where the organic law to protect our rights or restrict them will be made. We are satisfied that the great element that Mr. Demas so ably represents will show their appreciation for him, as a leader, by electing him from this district, by a large majority, a delegate to the approaching convention. We cannot afford to send uncertain friends there, where we can elect them, as can be done in this district, but we will send those who have proven themselves to be trustworthy and stable.

If the Republicans be wise, they will not fail to give the Democrats the repeal of the Juror's Test Oath. No political out-thrust in the South has ever yet been capitally punished, and perhaps never will be. All laws therefore, which look to the safeguard off the ballot, so far as the South is concerned, are a mere flimsy lie. Repeal all these minor laws which are so many weapons of demagogical cant about personal liberty in the mouths and in the pens of Democrats; and thereby by throw them completely on their good behavior. The weakness of the Democracy is that it cannot well enjoy the grandeur of power without soon or late committing hari-kari. We would say then to Republicans and all liberal men in Congress, give the Democrats all they want in reason, and they will in short order have the public sentiment of the country driving them back to a political grave.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 500 bales at prices requiring a pretty general reduction of 1¢ in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1879.

The social season has at last set in.

"Caddo must be heard." Yes, yes, she shall be heard—of no more. All is lovely spring again. But Winter may yet linger in the lap of Spring.

We call the attention of our readers to the communication in another column signed, "One of the colored members of the State Committee."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March is sparkling all over with excellent matter. The patterns, fashion plates, and the reading, are all that can be desired. Ladies should not fail to see it.

We join with St. Valentine in wishing all our dears and the dears of our dear male friends, who sometimes find their dear wives and children rather dear, the happy selection of love and friends for 1879.

"A plague on all yer houses," yells the heartless wretch at suffering Russia. "This is a grim joke," replies the humane. The cynic grants out that the Russ are only having 'funeral marches to the grave.'

Our National House of Representatives has built a legislative wall to stop the influx of Chinese into the United States. Democracy means government by the people, but Mongolians, you know, are not of the people.

E. R. OVERALL, Esq., of Omaha, has our thanks for a copy of the Omaha Evening News. The account of the meeting held in that city to consider the Windom Resolutions, shows that our friends in the northwest are alive to the condition of our bull-dozed people in the South.

The members of the Young Men's Progressive Association are hereby notified that there will be a meeting on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp, at No. 324 Customhouse street. By order of the President,

JAS. L. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Our Bayard is said to be a lineal descendant of the great chevalier of that name. But the renowned hero knew nothing of politics and the sufferings from a presidential fever. Such is indeed the difference in great men even of the same stock.

St. CHARLES THEATRE.—This theatre will be reopened on to-morrow evening with Miss Genevieve Rogers supported by Mr. Frank E. Aiken and an excellent company, in the play, "Maud Muller." Procure your tickets now if you wish to get a good seat. Sunday, February 23, Louise Pomeroy. Tuesday February 25, Mardi Gras Ball.

The members of the parish committee of the Republican party are requested to meet on Monday evening, 17th inst., at Turner's Hall on Lafayette street, between Dryades and Baronne streets, at 6 o'clock p. m. sharp. Business of great importance will demand their attention. By order of

JAMES LEWIS, President.

The fate of the recently appointed still hang in the balance, whilst the remaining few as yet undisturbed in their great anxiety to tooth the pap so bounteously furnished, are fearfully and wonderfully polite to the expectant throng that daily assembles on the iron stairway that leads to the official abode of the faithful few.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Messrs. Robson and Crane, the great comedians are nightly greeted with large audiences, who are kept laughing continually while Robson and Crane are on the stage. This piece "Our Bachelors," is undoubtedly one of the most laughable ones that have been in our city this season. They deserve success, and all those who fail to see "Our Bachelor," will miss a great treat. Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," will be presented by Robson and Crane on Monday night.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:—The actions of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana at its special meeting held February 12th 1879, calls for more than a mere passing notice of, or quiet acquiescence in its final results, to-wit: the appointment of a special committee of eleven to take charge of the conduct of the approaching elections for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, soon to be held in this State. There is nothing reasonable to be said against the creation of said special committee, but volumes against a portion of its composition, that is, from a Simon pure Republican standpoint of view. The committee is composed of Messrs. Dumont, Warmoth, the president and vice-president of the committee—Wharton, U. S. Marshal, from the First Congressional District, Stamps from the Second, Marks from the Third, Leonard from the Fourth, McMillan from the Fifth and Anderson from the Sixth, Messrs. Badger, Lewis and Ladd (from the city of New Orleans) for the State at large. The average Republican who has participated in the struggles of their party in this State for several years past, but the struggle of 1878 can, at a glance select all of that committee in whom they can place confidence. They can pick out, very easily, those of said committee who have been true in every respect to the Republican party, and those who have not; those who were conspicuous by their presence, and those who were conspicuous by their absence from this State during the campaign of 1878.

This committee was appointed by the vice-president (ex-Governor Warmoth) who presided over this special meeting. It might excite the curiosity of colored Republicans both off and on the State, committee, why Gov. Warmoth did not appoint a larger number of colored men on the special committee. Out of nine, he only appointed three: one from a Congressional District, and two from the State at large. Among the colored members present were ex-Representative Guichard, but he was overlooked and U. S. Marshal Wharton appointed. Representative and ex-State Senator Demas, but he was retired for Internal Revenue Collector Marks, ex-State Senator Kelso, but U. S. District Attorney Leonard was appointed. State Senator Gla, one of our truest and most reliable colored Republicans, but Pension Agent McMillan overshadowed him; ex-Congressman Nash was present, but Deputy Collector of Customs, Gen. Anderson was appointed. Although ex-State Senator Burch, ex-Representative J. Ross Stewart, (Geo. Swayzie and other country members were present; Gov. Warmoth appointed Messrs. Lewis of the Naval Office, Badger of the Post-office and Ladd of the Custom House members of the committee from the State at large.

Again, there was an evident design on the part of some of the committee to completely ignore the chairman, Hon. A. J. Dumont, and only by the persistent demands made by some of his colored friends was he placed on the committee. Ex-Governor Pinchback was proposed as a member of said committee by Mr. Demas, but he was quietly sat down on. The actions of Messrs. Dibble, McMillan, et al., especially the latter gentleman were peculiar. Since that meeting more than one colored Republican has made up his mind that if he has got to come under the leadership of those who wandered off into Democratic ranks and are now seeking once more to seize the reins, if Messrs. Warmoth Dibble, McMillan et al., are to be welcomed back, we intend to welcome back P. B. S. Pinchback, and in fact, many who have opposed bitterly his political digressions from his party would vastly prefer to be under his leadership rather than under that of Warmoth's, McMillan's or Dibble's. In conclusion, the committee as composed cannot nor will not command respect or confidence. There are good men on the committee, but they are in suspicious company.

ONE OF THE COLORED MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful. July-6 A. F. RIARD.

LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is the subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infecting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—An Odorless Excavating Apparatus—devoid of all the disgusting actor as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

There is no odor whatever. The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommend its use declaring it to be a cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices.

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EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$2 EACH

200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

CLASS B.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1879.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEM

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$30,000 is...	\$30,000
1 Prize of \$10,000 is...	10,000
1 .. 5,000 is...	5,000
2 .. 2,500 are...	5,000
5 .. 1,000 are...	5,000
20 .. 500 are...	10,000
100 .. 100 are...	10,000
200 .. 50 are...	10,000
500 .. 20 are...	10,000
1,000 .. 10 are...	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$200 each	2 000
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$100 each	10 000
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$50 each	7 000

1857, Prizes, All amounting to

\$110,400

The Drawing will positively commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1879.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box 892, New Orleans Post Office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Two Dollar Drawing of Feb. 11, 1879,

—AT—

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, \$2.

ALL THE PRIZES

—AND—

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable Guarantees required, and must, in every instance, accompany application to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb 11

MADAME POMPADOUR'S GAITER is the name of a new, thrilling and historical romance of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, by Gabrielle De St. Andre, now in press and to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a romance of the days of Madame Pompadour, is a story of love, intrigue and facts, and will no doubt prove to be one of the most popular and successful novels that have appeared in print for years, for its pages will be courted and perused by all that are fond of a thoroughly good novel, for its great and absorbing interest. It will be issued in uniform style and price with "Theo," "Kathleen," Gabrielle," and "Miss Crepigny," published by the same firm.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STIMSON & Co. Portland, Maine. mar-16

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Corner of Tremé Street,

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Paid Capital - - - \$500,000 00
Assets at their market value - - - 619,895 46

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100 baskets of this celebrated brand of Champagne landing ex steamship Hanover, from Havre, and for sale by J. B. SOLARI & SONS, 27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp Sts.

J. B. SOLARI and SONS.

10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.
5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES
" 2-25
" 2-25
" Benedictine CORDIAL
" Maraschino
" Cocoa

100 basket Lefebvre ANISETNE.
100 " Marie Brizard
25 cases superior Burgundy WINE
200 " Bordeaux
100 " Brandy CHERRIES.

100 " new FRUITS in juice.
10 " boneless SARDINES in oil.
50 " MACKERELS
50 " White Wine VINEGAR

30 cases and bbls. White Wine VINEGAR Landing and for sale by J. B. SOLARI & SONS, 27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp street

L. BONQUOIS. CHAS. PAUL

BONQUOIS & PAUL,

Boot and Shoe-Makers,

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Near Common Street,

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THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

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74..... Canal Street..... 174

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Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT TERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb 10

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FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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Address,

J. L. PETERS,

843 ROADWAY.

oct 30

1878.

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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning. The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reign, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1878.

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TALES,
HISTORY,
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Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

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Goods delivered to families free of charge.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS. Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs. One Price Only. jan 9

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. DUTY and terms free. TRUE CO., Augusta, Maine. ap 22 '76

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PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants'

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY,

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest North-Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,
BOARDING HOUSES,
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
STEAMBOATS, STORES,
PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

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1. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATSOEVER. The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

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